Northern Lunatic Asylum.

We understand the House Committee on Be nevolent Institutions, Dr. Slusser, of Stark, Chairman, will visit the Northern Lunatic Asylum, at Newburgh, on Friday of the present week, and may be expected here Thursday eve-

The Four Indian States.

The New Orleans Picayune in noticing the progress of civilization in several of the Indian tribes occupying Territories west of the States, remarks that it will soon bring up a new question for the decision of Congress. That question will be, what shall be done with the Indian Governments or States that are fully organi-2ed ! Are they to be finally admitted into the 2ed! Are they to be finally admitted into the of consultation and agreement as to the course Union! Is a new removal at some future time to be pursued in the present emergency and for to be made of the tribes civilized and Christian mutual comfort, and for this purpose to meet to be made of the tribes civilized and Christianto be made of the tribes civilized and Christianized to make room for the Caucasian wave rolling West! Or are foreign governments to
grow up in the very heart of the territory of
the United States!

The mutual comfort, and for this purpose to meet
at the Palmer House on Tuesday, January 11th,
at 2 o'clock P. M., for dinner, and such other
good things as may follow, and that we invite
the citizens of Wellington, implicated with us,
to participate on the said occasion as our the United States !

The Cherokees, Choctaws, Chicasaws, and Creeks are the tribes referred to by the Picayune. The Cherokees are living under a regularly organized government, modeled very much after the Constitution of the United States and the laws of other States. The tribe has improved in all the arts of civilization, until the Picayun declares that the Cherokees have taken a position which forbids any forcible interference with their right to the territory they occupy. They organized their government as early as 1839, and few Southern States have flourished like that of the civilized red men.

The Choctaws formed their governm 1834, taking the institutions of the United States as their model. Only last year they reviscol their Constitution, and adopted even the most minute forms of government, and the titles of officers which prevail in the States of the Union. The Chickasaws lately separated from the Choctaws, and have formed a third Indian government after the example of the two tribes mentioned The Creeks are taking steps to create the fourth independent organization of a State form of Government. The Picayune remarks:

These Indian States are a strange anomaly They are not a part of the Union, nor are they know in law to exist. The white man cannot pass through their Territory without a permit, nor can he take with him, when he is allowed nor can he take with him, when he is allowed to enter the Indian domain, certain articles of merchandise, even though the packages are unbroken and are simply designed for the New Mexican market. This singular state of things cannot exist for many years, without forcing itself upon the attention of Coopress.

The tide of population is steadily rolling West. In less than ten years it will best acquired the

In less than ten years it will best against the barriers now thrown up against its invasion of the retreats of those civilized aberigines. Even now the emigration must cross those Territories. Those Indian States cannot exist when the Caucasian race presses upon them as independent als of their governments. The people civilized and attach-shall occur. ed to the soil they have improved, cannot be re-moved to remoter wilds, nor, without serious discontents, is it likely the United States can subject them to the condition of other organiza-tions, by an abrogation of the constitutions they have established for themselves. What, then, is to be done with these Indian States! It cannot fail to give greater interest to this question that each of these Indian States have adopted

National Iron Foundry.

Senator Thompson has given notice in the Michigan Legislature that he will introduce a unto you, do ye even so unto them." joint resolution for the establishment of a National Iron Foundry on Lake Superior. The Detroit Advertiser with pertinency remarks-"such a measure would not only be a benefit to the State of Michigan, but it would be a greater benefit to the United States, by introducing into use, for government purposes, the superior quality of iron found is the Upper Peninsula. It has been often demonstrated by analysis and tests, that Lake Superior iron is tougher and tests, that Lake Superior iron is tougher and the women of Lorain for their brethren wrong." But such was not the doctrine of our better for all purposes requiring strength, than any foreign iron, or iron of any other locality in the Union. It has also been demonstrated that many of the accidents happening to national vessels, happen from the poor quality of the iros material used in them. And the same is true of other things made by the general government for its use. It would, therefore, be a matter of economy, as well as safety, to life and property, for the government to adopt the use of

Bee Market on the Pacific-Honey bees are dear if not scarce on the Nor-

thern Pacific coast. The San Jose, California, Tribune of Dec. 10th, in noticing the shipment of bees made by Mr. Hoy, of that place, to Victotin, says :

"Mr. Hoy has since returned to San Jose and purchased some two hundred hives for the Northern market. He leaves on the steamer of to-day or to-morrow, for Portland, Oregon, with about 150 swarms. There are now but very few, if any, bees for sale in this valley. They bring \$100 a hive. In Oregon, we are informed, they are worth \$125."

SUPPERING IN MICHIGAN .- The Detroit Advertiser states that the people of Gratiot county are again suffering, and likely to suffer much worse, from another failure of crops. The Governor mentions the matter in his message, and suggests as a mode of relief, an appropriation for opening a State Road through the county.

Election of Gov. Bingham -The vote in the Michigan Legislature in the recent election of United States Senator stood: - Senate, Stuart 8, Bingham 24; House, Stuart 25, Bingham 55. Total, Stuart 33, Bingham 79,

IPECAC & CURE FOR DELIBIUM TREMENS .- Dr. Gerhard Poali, physician to the Bridewell City Priam, of Chicago, read a paper before the Medical Society of that city, a few days since, in which he stated that he had under his treat-ment hat year one hundred and sixty cases of this discusse, eight of which proved fatal, and this year up to the date of his lecture, one hundred, of which four proved fatal. He states that he had tried Ipecacuanha in sixty cases with remarkable sucess. It quieted the nervous system, created an appetite, and uniformly produced sleep. When the case was not of too long standing he gave it as an emetic the first dose, and afterwards gave from afteen to eighteen grains every other hour, using in the me chower baths, and giving the parties strong beef tea. All the patients placed under his charge had for many days and weeks been constantly drinking alcohol, under the name of Irish, Scotch and Bourbon, all full of poison. He asserted, as a fact within his knowledge, that this whis-

chair. The committee consists of the following Senstors: Messrs. Phelps, Hatch, Taylor, Buckland, Langdou, Canfield and Westcott. It is most judiciously chosen, being composed of men who are doubtless familiar with the practical defects in the present laws; and we may look for a decided improvement on the present one, as the result of their labors.—State Journal.

you and the other accused citizens of Lorain county, who may be present with you, that I bave a deep and abiding sympathy with the complish! It is this. He is to reinstate the Declaration of Independence, and to reinstate the Declaration of Independence, and to reinstate the Declaration of the United States. American Citizen of the American citizen of to-day to accommon impulse that hitherto has moved us, and to prepare for whatever awaits us in the fourty. For one I had rather sit among you as I do to-day, reading as I do in your caim countents the Constitution of the United States. American Citizen of the American citizen of to-day to accomplish! It is this. He is to reinstate the Declaration of Independence, and to reinstate the Declaration of the United States. American Citizen of the American citizen of to-day to accomplish! It is this. He is to reinstate the Declaration of Independence, and to prepare for whatever awaits us in the fourty.

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'FELON FEAST" AT OBERLIN.

crime of a conscientious and faithful observance

CARD OF INVITATION. S. District Court at Cleveland, charged with

number of the citizens of Lorain county who have been thus indicted to meet for the purpose and prison bars and bolts. But whatever the

JAMES M. FITCH, Chairman JACOB R. SHIPHERD, Secretary.

THE INDICTED PRESENT Prof. H. E. Peck, Oberlin Hon. Ralph Plumb, J. M. Fitch, O. S. B. Wall, James Bartlett, William D. Serimgeour, ' David Watson, Wilson Evans, Henry Evans, John Watson, John H. Scott. Simeon Bushnell, James R Shipherd, Ansel W. Lyman, Wellington Wm. Sciples, Mathew Gillett, Abner Loveland, Lewis Hines, Eli Boyce, Mathew DeWolf, John Mandaville Daniel Williams, Loren Wadsworth. Henry D. Niles, Pittsfield Chauncy Goodyear, Penfield,

This list embraces all of the 37 who ha een arrested. The balance we understand were mean usiness when the Murshal came to arrest them

The following ladies, wives of the indicted, ere also present :

Mrs O. S. B. Wall, " J. M. Fitch,
" J. H. Scott, James Bartlett,

Ralph Plumb,

David Watson. H. E. Peck, Henry Evans, John Watson,

The above ladies have been heard to say that their acquaintance shall be renewed at the trials of their husbands, whenever that affair

These were the honored Men and Women of the "Felons' Feast." Among them were venerable grey-headed men, some of the early settlers of Lorain county-men who had felled the forest and built the humble log-cabins, school houses, and churches of the wilderness-noble men, good men, and true men-men of Puritan the social institutions of the South. The Indi-ans are slaveholders.

The Indi-of spotless reputation—indicted eriminals! and for what !- violation of the Bible injunction-"Whatsoever ye would that others should do

At the table the Divine blessing was impressively invoked by the beloved Patriarch of Oberlin, Rev. John KEEP; and after the good things so abundantly provided had been discussed, Prof. Prox announced that the "criminals" had invited Samuer Plums, Esq., to officiate as President. The President in a brief and happy

order. Prof. Peck read the following LETTER PROM GEO. A. BENEDICT, ESQ. HERALD OFFICE,

Cleveland, Jan. 11, 1859. Prof. PECK AND OTHERS, Con .- Gentlemen: At the latest moment I am compelled to decline your polite invitation to your festival of to-day. Business that cannot be postponed is my ex-cuse. Allow me to say that the spirit which dictates the festival, and which gave rise to it. neets my heartiest sympathy. Yours, dec.

GEO. A. BENEDICT. Mr. Horr read the following LETTER FROM JOHN M. VINCENT, ESQ :

ELYRIA, Jan. 10th, 1859. HONDERD "37."-DEAR SIRE : I regret that previous engagements will prevent me from joining in your festivities to-morrow. My heart is with you, and any other "aid and comfort" which I can in the future

ed with the crime (!) of loving Liberty too well armed protest against the royal encroschments on right which followed them to their wilderness retreat, and to try the chances of war with Patriots who gave us the "Declaration of Indopendence," and the foundation of a free governpendence," and the foundation of a free governsides were hardly loved.

ness and resolution, we were carly taught to admire and imitate. It has been left for our "latter day" Rulers to teach us that all our chershed ideas of freedom are vagaries, and that the liberty of the American Union is only that of the White man to enslave the Black.

of Watt's psalms and hymns :

"You've proved yourself a sinful cretur, You've murdered Watts, and spoiled the meter, You've tried the word of God to after, Lad for your pains, deserve a balter," And for your pains deserve a halter. "Brethren in bonds," let nothing drive you from the right. Iniquity shall not always triumph, and reason and justice shall not always

"As our fathers have fought, and our grandfather bled. And many a hero now sleeps with the dead, Let us nobly defend what they bravely maintain Nor suffer our sous to be fettered and chained."

As one in bonds with you, I remain yours JOHN M. VINCENT. Prof. Peck then read the following LETTER FROM S. BURES, ESQ.

ELYRIA, Jan. 7th, 1859. GENTLEMEN: Your esteemed favor of the 5th inst., inviting me to meet with you at the Palmer House in Oberlin on the 11th inst., for the drinking alcohol, under the name of Irish, Scotch and Bourbon, all full of poison. He asserted, as a fact within his knowledge, that this whiskey contains a large quantity of fusel oil, which is a well known poison — Detroit Adv.

Revision of the Tax Law.

By reference to our Legislative report, it will be seen that the subject of an early revision of the Tax Laws has already engaged the attention of the Senate, the matter having been referred to a select committee of seven, chosen by the chair. The committee consists of the following.

trine of political equality and individual free- go to prison, or, if necessary, go out on the dom; the right of man, black or white, native A strange and significant scene for this enlightened and Christian age, and in our boasted free Republic, transpired at the peaceful and
God-fearing and God-serving village of Oberlin on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 11th of January, 1859. It was literally the "Feast of the Felons," for the Thirty-seven good citizens of Lorain county, indicted by the Grand Jury of vice I could render you upon trial. Be that as the United States District Court of Northern it may, I can assure you I have watched with Ohio under the Fugitive Slave Act, for the much interest the proceedings of the Governcrime of a conscientious and faithful observance of the higher law of the Golden Rule, sat down with their wives and a number of invited guests to a sumptuous repust at the Palmer House.—
It was in the best sense a good social dinner. It was in the best sense ment in these cases, and have been led to the Ohio indeed and in truth the land of the free At a meeting of the citizens of Oberlin, who and the home of the brave—to deliver our peo-had been indicted by the Grand Jury of the U. ple from the demoralizing spectacle of slave ple from the demoralizing spectacle of slave-catching and slave-hunting in our midst—to rescuing the negro boy John Price, held on the render it safe for the humanely disposed among us to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, or revening of January 4th, 1859—it was us to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, or re-Resoired, That it is expedient for the whole

sacrifice may be, I feel that our people are pre-pared to make it, and that Ohio will yet be free -that when the panting fugitive from oppresion shall breathe the air and tread the soil our noble State, his chains will fall off, and his natural, inalienable rights of personal liberty, personal security, and the right to enjoy th cuits of his own labors be restored to him Allow me in conclusion to say that whatever aid I can render you and those whom you represent, either before or after Judgment, in or out of Court, shall be freely and cheerfully given.

Very respectfully, &c., S. BURKE. I am, Gentlemen, To H E. PECK and others, Committee, Oberlin, O.

REGULAR TOASTS. 1st. The Inalienable Rights of Man-Found ed in Nature as constituted by God, and well recited by our Fathers in the Declaration of

Geo. G. Washburn, Esq., editor of the Lo rain Independent Democrat, ably responded to this sentiment. He spoke of the extraordinary fact that in the middle of the 19th century American citizens have met to ask whether man has any inalienable rights. He referred to man's inalienable rights, to the higher law, the law of the Creator of all, and to the hoary-headed men around him who had been arraigned as criminals for violating the Fugitive Slave Act. Mr. W. declared that the detested law could never be enforced in Lorain, and closed by of

The Fugitive Slave Act-Making war as i does upon all that is manly in man, we will hate it while we live, and bequeath our hatred to those who come after us when we die fines it can impose or chains it can bind upon us, will ever command our obedience to its un righteous behests.

2d. Good Will to Man-The best bond o Society; the surest support of Government, and never more happily developed than when at the call of the weak and oppressed it resists the tyranny of wicked Rulers.

Father Keep said he could not discuss shor sentiment. We all know what good will to man means. It embodies the sweetest element of human life. It is eulogized. Why is i eulogized! It is the best bond of society .-What is the other part of the eulogy? It is the strength of government! What is the strength of government? It is truth, integrity, charity, humanity, love. This is the eulogy pronounced on good will to man.

The best development of this sentiment when at the call of the weak and the oppressed, it resists tyranny. Good will is forbearing, long suffering, and through kindness heaps coals of fire on the head of the oppressor; but, said the Christian of nearly four-score with the energy of '76, there is a point where forbearance ceases to be a virtue. When that is reached, let the tyrant perish! [Great applause.]

3d. Lovalty to God and lovalty Patriotism which inspired our Fathers and shall prompt us and our children. To this sentiment Prof. Peck responded. He

There is current in society an idea that there wrong." But such was not the doctrine of our noble fathers. They esteemed patriotism a cardinal virtue. They were to the last degree loyal men. King and country never rightfully asked of them any sacrifice that they did not cheerfully render it. They loved to offer even life itself for the protection of the realm against its foes. But their loyalty enjoined of king and country one imperative condition-that the State itself should recognize Divine law. "Gon and our country" was their maxim. They held that when the State refused the beliests of God by assuming prerogatives which did not belon to her, or by enacting laws which contradicted justice, she did that which disgraced and dishonored herself, and that patriotism could ren-der to her no other service so useful as that of compelling, by steadfast resistance of her usurpa tions, her return to her broken allegiance. was it that they never esteemed themselves more loyal than when they brought the Stuart to the block for arrogating to himself powers which belonged to God alone. So was it, too, that they thought they were acting as patriots when erty was restrained there, and sought freedo render is at your service.

Your position is a proud one. To be chargeful that loyalty itself required them to enter

And the dectrine of patriotism which ou fathers nobly illustrated has come down to u has come down to us and is our doctrine. We hold that our prayers our labor and our blood are due to our country when she needs them. We mean to make patr otism a part of our religion, and to be behind of the Waite man to enslave the Biaex.

This will never do—such rank perversion of honor and good of the commonwealth. Dut we hold that the commonwealth can prosper only when she is loyal to God, and that when by when she is loyal to God, and that when by integrity into law" she puts herself in "framing iniquity into law" she puts herself in the place of God, she does that which must, the piace of tool, she does that which must, sooner or later, bring ruin upon herself, and hence that we are no traitors but rather truest liegemen when we declare that we will obey no law in which impiety is thus flaunted in the face of Heaven. We cannot obey the fugitive slave act, not because we do not love and honor our

we see a happy part. But we also mean to heart went up in prayer to Almighty God for the teach them that they will not be dutiful to the

battle-field to meet the Slave Oligarchy. Mr. L closed with the following sentiment :

The Rescuers of John Price-the Rescuers of Benj. Rice-and the Rescuers of the Bells .-Their conduct should immortalize their names 5th. The sovereign authority of their State,

R. G. Horr, Esq., ably discussed the sovereignty of the State, and their voice of the People. They will be felt. They have been felt in Wisconsin, and thirty-seven is a good number for the Supreme Court of Ohio to commence on. Mr. H. made many happy hits and several hard ones. He said the Fugitive Slave law sometimes sunk men below the depths of beset her, into the ocean of a glorious future manhood, and they became a Dayton! [Much laughter and applause.] He had no sentiment to offer-he read the right sentiment in the face of every man and woman in the assembly.

6th. The Alien and Sedition Law of 1798 and the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 .- Alike arbitrary, undemocratic, and unconstitutional. As did the one so may the other rouse the country to a political and moral revolution which shall re-store the doctrines of Personal Liberty and State Rights which centralizing power has wan-

R. Plumb, Esq., rose and said:

just read carries us back in our national history to the early days of the republic, to the very infancy of our Constitution.

The year 1798 was memorable for producing the Alien and Sedition laws of federalism .-The alien laws, as you well know, conferred upon the President the power to remove in a summary manner any alien or foreigner who might be deemed by him unsafe to the government-while the sedition laws made criminal and punished with fine and imprisonment any one who might dare to oppose any measure of the Government of the United States, or any of its laws or to intimidate or prevent any officer under that government from undertaking or performing his duty. It was also enacted that if any persons should write, print, utter or publish any false, scandalous, or malicious writing against the Government, Congress or President of the United States, or aid in doing so with intent to defiame them or bring them good dinner! [Laughter.] into disrepute or to excite any unlawfu binations for opposing any law of the United States, &c., he should be liable to fine and im-prisonment. Under this famous sedition law, Matthew Lyon, a member of Congress from Vermont, was indicted for using the following words in a letter to a Vermont newspaper: "Whenever I shall, on the part of the Execunever be enforced in Lorain, and closed by of fering the following sentiment which met with a hearty response: olish adulation and selfish avarice; when I shall behold men of merit daily turned out of sentiment; when I shall see men of firances, years and ability discarded in their application

But what was the effect of these laws and of this and kindred indictments and trials under that would be Treason.'

them!
The pen that drafted the immortal Declara-tion of Independence, was again wielded by Thomas Jefferson in defence of the Declaration, the Constitution, the sovereignty of the States

the resolutions drafted by Jefferson, while the next year the Legislature of Virginia passed similar sentiments from the pen of James Madienther to be false to Humanity or traitors to the next year the Legislature of Virginia passed similar sentiments from the pen of James Madison. Mr. President, I hold in my hand a copy of the Kentucky resolutions as Jefferson penned them, the second of which reads as follows:

2. Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States, having delegated to Congress the power to punish treason—counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States—virgies and felonies committed on the high

principle and reference against the laws of nations, and offences against the laws of nations, and no other crimes schaterer, and it being true "The green graves of our sires," To our altars and our fires." and no other crimes schaterer, and it being true as a general principle, and one of the amends of the Constitution, having also declared that "the powers not delegated to the States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people"-therefore the Act of and gave Congress passed July 14th, 1798, entitled "An Act in addition to an Act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States and all other of the Acts which assume to create, define r punish crimes other than those enumerated in the Constitution, are altogether vom and of No FORCE, and that the power to create and define such other crimes is reserved, and of right appertains solely and exclusively to the respecti

States, each within its own territory. These resolutions, the whole of them, ladies and gentlemen, will repay a faithful perusal by us all, women as well as men, because of the ent press of Cuyahoga and Lorain. He re-importance of the doctrines which they contain, freshed the "honored 37" with the sketch of a and the appropriateness to the times in which former "indictment" in Eric county, New us all, women as well as men, bec

That act was conceived in sin and brought tive was heard with attention. forth in iniquity.

The slave power not only demanded the pasmeasure—not earing that the voice and vote de-manded should consign to infamy those who

f the latest generations.

But the act was passed, and now mark the milarity between the act and that of its illusrious predecessors. The sedition law of 1798 defined crimes un-

retended crimes by imprisonment and fines. The fugitive act of 1850 defines crimes un known to the Constitution, makes it a crime to plauded, and confeed the hungry, clothe the naked, and help the ing sentiment: weary traveler on his journey, and authorizes the S. Courts to punish those pretended crimes

v imprisonment and fine. Jefferson and Madison, those illustrion founders of genuine Republicanism, whose la-bors were blessed to the complete route of the Federalism of their day—held that such enact-of." ments were void and of no sinding roacs, and so do we, the 37 criminals of Lorain.

a criminal, I have undeavored to look over my land, the colleague from Columbiana of Messrs

success of their enterprise, and when the news State, if they do not hold her to her duty to God; that they will be traitors if they obey laws which break the laws of Heaven.

And we trust that they will have sufficient self-respect to stand to such patriotism as was our inheritance and as shall be their patrimony.

This is my crime—you may call it treason if

present to a glorious future that awaits us.
Our country needs deliverance from the galling yoke of the Slave power, and it is near at
hand. Mr. President, we may well turn from the

A second Jefferson must soon appear of such valities of head and heart as shall enable him to take command of our noble ship of State 5th. The sovereign authority of their State, and the voice of the people—the refuge of American citizens from the tyrannies of federal enactments not sanctioned by justice and the Constitution.

R. G. Horr, Esq., ably discussed the sove. Courts clearly within the limits prescribed by the Constitution.

> That man is already born, a man of executive experience, and, if I mistake not, has more than e stood upon the soil consecrated to freedom y the ordinance of '87, and breathed the free air of our own Ohio-who shall bring the good ship of State out from the rocks and shoals that which shall bless the world. Fellow citizens, God reigns!
> It is He who speeds on their way the ever

It is He who speeds on noving tides of population from all the East, wen from beyond the broad ocean, to our vast moccupied domain—to build them there new somes, and yearly as the swelling tide rolls on, countless new altars and firesides shall be con-ecrated to freedom for universal man.

It is His will since the avarice of man ha torn the negro from his home and thrust him upon American soil, to make his presence here the occasion upon which the problem of personal freedom, that second revolution, more portant than the first, shall be worked out Mr. Passident-The sentiment you have by the American people, for the good of the

By J. M. Fitch -The Prosecution - Will it subdue" us !- shall it "clear the town of us

-can it "crush us out !" The "No! No! No!" in response "settled the question," and Mr. Fitch in a few thrilling sentences spoke of his own indictment for no cause unless for his "poor prayers" [laughter] in behalf of the oppressed; and of the liberty loving men and women who have been amerced n fines and east into prison, for manifesting active sympathy "for the least of one of these

Mr. F. Shipherd was called out, and gave as a sentiment-The Felons' Feast ! Mr. S. spoke in high commendation of the present feast, and happily of arcient feasts in commemoration of important events. He thought the present one auspicious, for Roman history informs us that the best preparation for successful battle is a

Mayor A. N. Beecher, of Oberlin, in response to a call offered the following sentiment, which was warmly cheered :

The Thirty-seven Criminals of Lorain-Men of true grit, and "hale fellows well met." May we never fall into worse company; and sho the blood bounds of Slavery again visit our county, may they find a Wall Plumb before them, De Wolf after them, and get well Peck-ed in the bargain.

This brought up R. Plumb, Esq , who, after office for no other cause but independence of some happy pleasantry, referred to the ruthless murder of young Brown, son of the famous "Ossawatomie" Capt. John Brown, in Kansus, "Ossawatomie" Capt John Brown, in Kansas, for cffice for fear they possess that independence, and men of meanness preferred for the ease with which they take up and advocate opinions the consequences of which they know but little of; when I shall see the sacred name of religion employed as a State engine to make white. He then read a thrilling letter of sympathy from Mr. John Brown, Ir. brother of the of religion employed as a State engine to make men hate and persecute each other—I shall not be their humble advocate."

Yes, fellow-citizens, this true man—this loyal of Mr. Plumb in Ashtabula county, upon hearcitizen was dragged before a District Court of the United States, upon this indictment tried—found guilty, fined \$1,000 and imprisoned four the "honored 37." A single extract will show

the "spirit of '76" transmitted from sire to son "Friend Plumb, would you say, 'Oh! but that would be Treason.' Well, thank God! 'I've been there.' I have for months at a time had before me the brilliant prospect of 'standing Thomas Jefferson in defence of the Declaration, the Constitution, the sovereignty of the States and the rights of the people.

In 1798 the Legislature of Kentucky passed the resolutions drafted by Jefferson while the resolution was a second with the resolutions drafted by Jefferson while the resolution whi

eserve, the New England of the West

Prof. Peck said he thought he heard his nam ssociated with others in the toast given by RICH FANCY SILKS, Very Cheap. Mr. Beecher. He should return the complin

we have a Beecher for mare [Mayor] to give them a trot! [Much merriment.] By J. F. Shipherd .- The Press. While we have so intrepid Leaders, so faithful Heralds, and so undegenerate Democrats, we fear neither

slaveholders at the South, nor slave hunters

The editor of the Leader was called out, and acknowledged the compliment to the independent press of Cuyahoga and Lorain. He reformer "indictment" in Eric county, New This brings us to the fugitive slave act of York, to be more widely published in due sea son. It is unnecessary to add that the narra-

The President said a descendant of the old sage of the act, but they also required the great-est statesmen of our land then living, should dieted, and called on Mr. Wm. Douglas Scrimgive their voice and their vote for the infamous geour. Mr. S. responded in one of the most effective off-hand speeches of the festival, and out for this and similar debasements would showed himself no degenerate son of the noble have been embalmed in the grateful memories race. His words glowed and burned with the fervor of true freedom and manly spirit .-His venerated father had sent him words of high cheer. He blessed his son, and would have so acted himself had he been present. He course of the United States to punish those such a son, and for such a discharge of duty to God and fellow man. Mr. S was warmly applauded, and concluded by offering the follow-

Our Fathers and our Mothers-Free then selves, and bequeathing Freedom to their chil-dren; they have shown by their words and actions that they desire "Liberty to be proclaimed

The President announced that he understood we had a Hunter in our midst, not a miserable Ladies and Gentlemen.—Since I had the honor to speed before the august tribunal that is to try us in March next, and enter my plea as men when we declare that we will obey no law in which impiety is thus flaunted in the face of Heaven. We cannot obey the fugitive slave act, not because we do not love and honor our act, not because we cannot do that which will reflect deepest dishonor and diagrace upon her.

And the faith we have got from our fathers we mean to hand down to our children. We mean to rear them in devout allegiance to God and fervent patriotism to the country and institutions given us of God. We mean to teach them to respect law and its ministers, to promote by every possible means the dignity and well-being of the noble commonwealth of which we are a happy part. But we also mean to hand down to our children we we are a happy part. But we also mean to be considered the respect to look over my past life with becoming seriousness, that I might, if possible, find in what my crime consists. I find many things for which I ought to seize the wrong things of my life were not included in what I did on the 13th of September, 1858.

My sins of that day were sins of omission and not of commission. I did not go to Wellington —but I confess to you all (don't tell any of the witnesses what I say)—that my whole being was stirred when the nows came suddenly upon us that a man had been stolen from our midst at mind day, and when the noble band of rescuers wended their way towards Wellington my beart went up in prayer to Almighty God for the

By the Company.—Our Hostess-If Uncle Sam shall take us to board, may we have her

The social festival at Oberlin will long be pleasantly remembered by those who participated. It was just what might be expected of sincere, earnest, devoted men and women—earnest, cheerful, orderly. The men in bonds were more closely knit together by the associations of the second secon tion, and the opposition to the execution of an unrighteous law is tenfold strengthened by the secutions set on foot under it. The spirit nanifested was temperate and religious. There was no railing at the officers of the law-only unciation of the law itself.

Dr. Lyon's Office is removed from 85 Water street to No. 97 St. Clair street.

DIED. In Brecksville, on the 6th inst., of inflammatory rhousen, Mrs. MARTHA ENTRICAN, and 61 years.

New Advertisements. SMALL HOUSE AND STORE TO

A Card.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MER ominally reilroad rates.

H K BOYLSTON, Agr.

Notice.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stochholderi in the St. Clair Street Plant Road Co-the election of swen Discours, with he held at the of or L. PRENTISS, in the City of Cleveland, on the 14th of Schruzry, 189, at 10 clock A. M., jant2102021 L. PRENTISS, Pres.

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HALL FOR RENT. THE SPACIOUS AND PLEAS ANT HALL, also room on second floor, 21 feet by he new buildings on Onturio street, are for rest, A. No. 150 Ontario street. FOR SALE.

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Cierchind, Jan. lat, 1859. FOR SALE. CUTTER-LOWMAN'S BEST-TO RENT-A GOOD AND CON-La consisting of one age, attacted near the Femile Sem nuary, for anie cheap, and on easy terms. Inquire of earls ROWNE & RENNINGS. FOR RENT—a desirable front OF FIGE on the second door, near the Merchanta' I Superior street. Inquire of ROUSE & JENNINGS 17 Real Estate Age

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The Ragged School Concert Friday Evening, January 14th, 1859 Tickets 25 Cents Only. PO BE OBTAINED AT THE wo pen at 6%. Concert to commence at 7%

PROGRAMME-FROGRAMME:

(-ARIA—(hy Thinis)—American Quadrille Band,
-SONG—Hordin Shirt Songs—H. G. Rird,
-HARP SOLLO—(Bochma)—C. C. Dickinson,
-SONG—W. H. Hall,
-BECCITATION—Lord Ullin's Daughter—Albert Ban DUETT-Out John-Wm. B. Hall and Owner E. D dgs.

-BUOLE SGLO_(Operation) J. M. Leband.
-SONG_Outin E. Bedgs.
-PIANO SOLO_Herr' Grand Value Brilliant—Mast

Frank Stedman.

10-tECTTATION—Launching of the Ship-Words by Long eines—Waron P. Elgartón.

11-SONG—O scorn ni they brother.

—Miss Libble Higgas.

2-OSIAN POLEA—Meiody by Ossum E. Dodge—American Quadritle Basel.

13-SONG—O seine E. Bodge.

2-PIANO SOLO—Spanish Air.—Miss Charlette A. Smith.

Smith. Smill.

BRUITATION—My Party I ove - Albert Harnets.

SONG-I'll telt you what I here.

Charles Mackay—Mass Lornet Harins.

S'INL—(From 11 Treasters)—in Tears I pine for thee

H. G. Bird.

RECITATION—My First Piece of Postry—Warren P. Edgarien.
SONG—Wm B. Hall.
—QUADMILLE—Muss Smith and Quadrille Band

IF Pinoist of the Evening-Prof. T. MANN Printer's Festival!

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YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. PHE Lecture Committee have the hon-

or to minimize that arrangements have been completed to bee following Completed TEN HIGHLY POPULAR ECTURE'S to be diversed at MELODEON HALL: VI. Jan. II. Roy. W. H. Loyd, of Memocalar, VI. VIII. Jan. — Prof. O. M. MITCHELL, Chemnai. IX. Feb. 1—GEORGE SUMNER, Esq., Beaton. Sub-X. Feb. s.-BAYARD TAYLOR, of New York.

The eminent falents of the Lecturer, and the varied and nicresting subjects of which they treat—embracing Truv-is, Literature, Science, &c.—will, it is confidently ex-scribed, marrie a large attendance and they assume the Asso-isation in supplying its Library with NEW ROOKS. D. W. BROOKS,
J. E. INGERSOLL,
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J. K. C. SLEEPER,
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1858-9. Tenth Annual Course of Lectures CLEVELAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. THE LECTURE COMMITTEE would amount that in addition to the four lesture any delivered for Lieus. Manry, and the one by Geo derholf, Esq., there will be assen lockure as follows: Dec 2th—OLIVER P. BALLIWIN, Esq., Richmand Subject. E. syam. "
Dec. 36h.-J. C. FLETCHER, Nowbury ort, Man, of the U. S. Legation at Rio Janeiro. Subject. Braud the Hardian."

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in such the second together with the period to the win being period to the win a comparative training extreme, is a sufficient a comparative training extreme, is a sufficient a comparative will adopt it, and it will exclude a window of the sufficient and the will exclude a window of the sufficient and the will exclude a window of the sufficient and the

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